The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

From our Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1862.

Dear Whig: Press of outside business last week, made me neglect you.

Since the ground-hog discovered that there was a "spectre" following him, from which he endeavored to make his escape by a return to his "hole," we have had the finest kind of winter weather. Snow fell on the day after, since which time we have heard the merry tinkle of the sleigh bells on all streets clear of the "salting nuisance," and the temperature such as to paint the cheeks and the proboscis in a style superior to all "rouge" preparations.

The glorious news we are having from all directions of the success of our army and navy, has shortened the *phiz* of a large portion of our denizens very materially, and you now hear the ejaculation on all sides: "Give it to them, Dougherty, they are long-waisted."

The mercantile portion of our community are not yet very busy, but are anxiously waiting in "great expectations" of the the dollars that are to flow into their coffers when Abraham has disarmed treason, and their country cousins drop in to buy goods. The present high prices they are asking for everything, will reduce the quantity to be sold very much, or I am very greatly mistaken.

The action of our Farmers and Mechanics Bank, in refusing to take Treasury Notes, on Saturday last, does not speak very well of their loyalty. An institution that has suspended paying specie on its own issue, should remember the old saying: "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The masses are awake on the subject of money matters, and slick, well-fed, big-bellied Bank presidents, &c., are not going to wield their dictations as they have done, and say that their "rags" are better than anybody else's "rags."

A stranger sojourning with us and taking a stroll around the town, would come to the conclusion that the city is "played out," from the multitude of the ominous cards he sees everywhere: "For Sale," "To Let," and For Rent;" a fit illustration of the selfishness of those having wealth here. The city has run far ahead of the wants of the country, and must now go back to the country's requirements. Had they, in place of putting thousands into "brick and mortar," spent a portion in developing or aiding the countryman to clear the forests, build his mills, open out farms, and construct good country roads, he would now have a more sure investment. A great deal of secession has taken place here—seceding from brown stone houses and stores into the more plain, and from private carriages to the street railways of "the common horde."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had a very animated time at their annual meeting on Monday of last week. A committee had been appointed at a former meeting to examine into its affairs (behind the curtain.) Col. Page, one of the committee, did not approve of all he saw, and was disposed to make a minority report, which one of the present Board said if it was permitted to be spread before the public, would make the stock worth ten dollars on the share, though the annual report makes a very pretty exhibit. This does not tell very well on its management by the "Railroad King." England had a Hudson, New York a Schuyler, and Pennsylvania may have a ———. It has become a gigantic affair, and in the hands of a few, can wield a powerful political and moneyed influence.

Yours, &c., BROADBRIM.

A GOOD CONFESSION.—I, too, have known what the enjoyments and advantages of this life are, and what the more refined pleasures which learning and intellectual sower can bestow; and with all the experience which more than three score years can give, I [illegible] the eve of departure declare u[illegible]alth is a great blessing—[illegible]ed by honorable ind[illegible]sing—and a great [illegible] faithful and [illegible]atest of all [illegible] S.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February —, 1862.

Report of the Hon. S. S. Blair,
ON
Land Claims in Louisiana.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna., from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported back with an amendment, bill of the House No. 114, authorizing floats to issue in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold by them within the Las Ormigas and La Nana grants, in the State of Louisiana.

The bill was read. The first section provides that the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue and deliver to the respective owner or owners of the Las Ormigas and La Nana tracts of land, formerly situate in the parish of Natchitoches, now parishes of Sabine and De Soto, in Louisiana, or to his or their assigns or other legal representatives, certificates or floats in the usual form, for so much land as may have been sold, donated, granted, or reserved by the United States within said tracts or either of them; which certificates or floats may be located by the owner or holder thereof on any lands belonging to the United States, and subject to private entry, at a price not exceeding $1,25 per acre, and the certificates or floats shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for lands so sold, donated, granted or reserved. The second section provides that the act shall take effect immediately.

The amendment reported by the committee was as follows:

Add at the end of section one the following:

Provided, That as a condition precedent to the issuing of the floats hereinbefore authorized, the claimant or claimants shall present to the Commissioner of the General Land Office satisfactory evidence of title thereto, and that such claimants have been, and continue to be loyal to the Government of the United States.

Mr BLAIR, of Penna. I will make a brief statement of the facts in this case, and then I am sure there will be no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. I desire to inquire of the gentleman whether this authority to make a location elsewhere than in Louisiana results from the inability of the parties now to locate within the limits of that State?

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna I will speak on that point. This bill, although a private bill, in fact, a bill to carry out, as far as the parties interested in this State are concerned, a treaty stipulation between the United States and France, contained in the treaty of Paris of 1803, under which we acquired the province of Louisiana. The two grants in question, the Las Ormigas and the La Nana, were concessions made about the year 1798 by the military commandants of posts belonging to the Spanish Government within the Territory of Louisiana. They were not in their nature absolute and perfect titles, but were what were termed by the courts imperfect and inchoate titles. It required, in order to perfect the titles, grants of the military Governors. Those grants were never issued by the Spanish Government, but after the concession Spain parted with her title to France, France assuming all the obligations which rested upon Spain with reference to the owners of land within the Territory of Louisiana. France afterwards, by the treaty of 1803, transferred the Territory to the United States, and the United States, by a clause in that treaty, undertook to protect all the private rights of Spanish subjects, or of claimants of lands or other property within the Territory of Louisiana.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. I would inquire of the gentleman if this claim has been adjudicated upon and decided valid in the Supreme Court?

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. Yes, sir; I will call the attention of the House to that in a moment.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. The land has been sold by the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. Portions of these two grants have been sold by the United States.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. And this bill proposes to satisfy the claimants with floats for the land thus sold?

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. Yes, sir.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Then it is the claim I understood it to be. I wanted to be certain.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. By an act of Congress the claimants under these imperfect and inchoate titles, were authorized to present their claims to the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, and the District Court might confirm or reject the claims, the parties having the right to appeal.

The claimants of the Las Ormigas and La Nana grants, in pursuance of this act of Congress, filed their petitions in the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, and there, upon adjudication, it was held that the titles were perfect. A decree was made for the confirmation of the titles; and a further decree was made that for any lands which had been taken by the United States after the date of the treaty, and before the date of confirmation, the parties should be indemnified by locating a similar quantity of land on other public lands of the United States.

The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States by an appeal, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Court so far as the decision of the District Court went merely to the confirmation of titles; but so far as the District Court had undertaken to give indemnity to the claimants by giving them the right to locate a similar quantity of land upon other lands of the United States, that decree was reversed, for the simple reason that the District Court of the United States had no jurisdiction over the subject. In the opinion delivered by Judge Campbell, reported in 15th Howard, it is said:

"That portion of the decree which provides that the petitioners be entitled to locate so many acres of land as have at any time been sold or otherwise disposed of, out of said subdivisions by the United States, or any other unappropriated land belonging to the United States, within the State of Louisiana, falls within the objections stated in the United States vs. Moore, 12 Howard, 209, and of the United States vs. McDonough, at this term, and cannot be maintained. To this extent the decree of the District Court is reversed.

"The effect of which reversal and of the decree rendered is to exempt the lands sold or disposed of by the United States from the operations of the plaintiff's claim, and to leave the question of indemnity between the plaintiff and the political department of this Government."

These claimants have, in pursuance of that decision, come to the political department of the Government for redress; and a bill similar to this was reported by the Committee on Private Land Claims at the last regular session of Congress, but was not reached on the Calendar at that time.

An inquiry was then submitted to the distinguished gentleman who was then at the head of the Land Office, and, in reply, he wrote a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, expressing his satisfaction with the bill. I send that letter to the Clerk's desk to be read.

The Clerk read the letter as follows:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the draft of a bill to authorize the issue of certificates or floats in satisfaction for lands disposed of by the United States within the limits of the La Nana and Las Ormigas grants, in Louisiana.

I see no objection to the terms of the bill or its equity; and, by the decision of the Supreme Court, (15 Howard, p. 9,) the question of indemnity is expressly referred to the political department of the Government, and the Court below has no jurisdiction.

With great respect,
your obedient servant,
JOS. WILSON, Commissioner.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, Sec. of the Interior.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. Mr. Speaker, it would be impossible to indemnify these claimants if you compelled them to receive lands in the State of Louisiana. In the first place, it is well known that the choice lands in that State have been already appropriated; and, and, in the next place, in the present disturbed condition of the country, it would be absolutely impossible thus to indemnify them.

With regard to the quantity of land which these claimants will receive, I wish to state to the House that I have made an inquiry of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he has furnished me with a statement which I desire to have read.

The Clerk read, as follows:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to your oral request of this morning, I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the quantity of land within the La Nana and Las Ormigas grants in Louisiana which was sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States prior to the confirmation of those grants in 1846:

	La Nana. Acres.		Las Ormigas. Acres.
Lot No 1.....	3.540.80	Lot No. 1.....	2.073.00
" 2.....	1.579.64	" 2.....	1,547.28
" 3.....	1.129.20	" 3.....	*1,460.00
" 4.....	4.867.70	" 4.....	*1.280.00
	11,117.34		6.360.38
			11.117.34
Total acres.....			17.477.62

*Sections 16, and parts of, (estimated.

With great respect,
your obedient servant,
J. W. EDMONDS,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. S. Blair, House of Representatives.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. It must be borne in mind that this land has been taken by the United States from these claimants.

Mr. BINGHAM. I desire, with the permission of the gentleman, to move an additional amendment to the bill, to which I think he will have no objection. It is to add the following additional proviso to the first section of the bill:

And provided, further, That such certificates and floats shall not exceed in grass seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven and sixty-two one hundredths acres.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. I have no objection to that. That is the amount ascertained to be due at the General Land Office.

These claimants ask indemnity in lands at $1,25 an acre. The Government has had the proceeds of their lands for many years; and if the parties had been indemnified in money, counting the interest upon it, the amount of indemnity would have largely exceeded the value of this amount of land. I now move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Bingham was agreed to.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Private Land Claims was also agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read a third time, and passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna., moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Five Minutes with the New Secretary of War.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 27th inst., says: To-day was the first day that it was generally understood by the people that any one could get to see the new Secretary of War, without an introduction or having to wait in the lobby a week or two, as suited the convenience of some petulent doorkeeper, or, as a military man would say, the outer pickets. Mr. Stanton occupies the room formerly used by the previous administration, at the head of the stairs in the second story.

The adjoining room is used by Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary. In this room Mr. Stanton receives the crowd; in the centre is a table at which his amanuensis, Mr. Moore, sits, and in the corner is Mr. Watson, at his desk. The clock strikes ten, the awaiting crowd rush in as the doors swing open, and being among them, we soon find ourselves in the presence of the Secretary. Now one stands in front of him, and with a smiling countenance he reaches out his hand and takes a hearty grip with a grey haired man.—"Well, sir, what is your wish?"

"My name is———; my son fought at Springfield, and was wounded in the arm, he was on Fremont's Staff, but is now without a commission; I want one for him that he may again try his other arm here on the Potomac, or in Missouri.' 'You shall have it, sir!" replied Mr. Stanton, and turning to his Secretary he ordered him to note the case, "return home, he added, "the papers will be sent you;" and as the man attempted to thank him, he stepped to one side to two ladies who had just come in. "Madam, what can I do for you?" "Want a clerkship for my son; his father was killed at the battle of Belmont.' Turning again he noted the case, took the address, told the lady to send him a sample of her boy's writing and he would care for him.

The other was connected with a Minnesota Regiment over the river, and had some complaint about the treatment she had received in camp from some of the officers. "Madam, you must go to the headquarters of Gen. M'Clellan." "I have been there, sir, and they would not read my papers or listen to my case." "Then give them to me and I'll see why."

A small bright-eyed boy, all alone, was trying to work his way through the crowd, and the Secretary turned to him and asked what he wanted. "I want my father out, sir; he was taken at Bull Run, and has not come home with the rest." He gave his name and regiment, it was noted, and the Secretary, lifting him up, kissed him upon the forehead, and said:—"Your father should be proud of such a noble boy, and I'll see that he is released."

A man, with a half military dress, says he has been wronged by the examining Board, and has been deprived of the command of his regiment (a Philadelphia Cavalry Regiment.) "Sorry, sir, if it is not all right; I cannot go back to investigate the acts of my predecessor." The Col. insisted that his case was a plain one if he could be heard. "Well," said the Secretary, "if you will get the officers to consider it, I will then listen to it."

An individual has some new invention for fire-arms; "Go to the ordnance department and get them to investigate it and if they will recommend it, I will be glad to see it adopted." A *Colonel* with a green uniform on has some passes he wants to read; "Are you an army officer?" "Yes, sir," "Then you cannot be heard until to-morrow; come and see me then!"

A large and well dressed man wants a word in private, "What about?" Some little matter about a contract he had for horses. "Cannot interfere, sir; go to Gen. Meigs: if there is anything wrong he will rectify it." Another succeeds in getting him off to the side of the room, and the conversation is inaudible until the Secretary replied:—No, sir; on no account will I interfere in any contract, while I am here, for anything from a thimble up.—There are men appointed to attend to that department, and I shall hold them to strict accountability for every action."

Two soldiers wanted to be paid for the time they were in confinement at Richmond, having just been released and presented a furlough they had received a week ago, and also an order for their pay for time and rations. "Why do you not take this to Maj Beckwith and have him to attend to it?" "We did, sir, and he says he has no order that will cover our case, and for want of 'forms' we are afraid we will be kept here until our time is up, and we want to go home and see the folks before going at it again." Turning to his Secretary he ordered him to write to Maj. Beckwith, and order him to report forthwith in writing why these men were not paid up, instead of being kept waiting. It was done; he signed it himself and said: "Here take that to him, and bring an answer."

A Western man who said he hailed from the Reserve in Ohio, had about a dozen quires of paper written over two or three times, which he said was an "essay on cheese." The Secretary laughed!—"You must go to the Commissary-General; he has charge of the feeding of the army." "I have been at first one and another all summer, and somehow or other, I do not get any farther ahead, and that is why I want you to investigate it;" and he commenced to unroll his papers. "Indeed, sir, I do not know how cheese would agree with the soldiers."

"That's just why I want you to read these papers and examine these certificates." "But I have not time, sir." All hands commenced laughing, but the Ohio man stuck it out bravely. "I assure you that there is not a soldier in the army who does not like crackers and cheese, and I can make it for three cents a pound."—"Now I tell you what you had better do, go to Senator Wilson and get him to put it in his bill, it will then pass the Senate and become an army regulation to give out cheese rations." "Well, could you not endorse it, and then it would be sure to be passed?" No, I cannot endorse it, because I know nothing about it." "Oh, well I will leave these papers," and he made for the table, "I will never read them, if you do, until the war is over." With a look of despair, Ohio made for the door, inquiring of every one he met, if they knew where Senator Wilson lived?"

Judge Wilkins, of Pittsburg, here came in, received a hearty shake of the hand, and a number of congratulations passed between them. The doorkeeper of the little room announced the President and off the Secretary went to see him. He returned however. In came Major Beckwith, with the note sent by the returned prisoners. "Why are those men kept waiting?" "Because I have no order for their special case."

"Mr. Wilson, issue an order that will cover all the prisoners that may be released in future, allowing them full pay for every day they are confined in Rebel prisons.—Major, I have just learned there are over 150 now waiting for their pay; every man must be paid to-day, and speed them on to their homes." A tall man wants a commission in the regular army "Have you been in any battle yet, sir?" "I was in the Mexican war." "That won't do; that is too far back." "I was at Great Bethel." "That is better. I will examine your record myself and inform you if you are appointed."

A stout healthy young man wanted a commission or clerkship! "Have you been in any battle?" "No, sir." "Then it will be of no use to apply, for I shall make all my appointments from the list of heroes; those who fight the country's battles must be cared for first."

Another wanted an appointment as quartermaster. "There are my recomendations, sir, and I would be glad if you can read them." "I cannot do it now, I have not time; but I will examine them." "Very well," replied the would-be quartermaster, "just read them. If you have any better man, according to those papers, let him have the office; in that case I don't want it."

A gentleman stepped up who appeared to be an intimate friend of the Secretary, "Ah," said the Secretary, "I am glad to see you, I have not seen you since we met at Wheeling, a few years ago." He replied that he had been engaged upon the Northwest Boundry Question, and would like to have some conversation about it.—"Ah," said the Secretary, "I will appoint a time to see you and have the whole matter talked over, for I wish to know all about it."

A man in citizen's clothes wanted an appointment in the army. "Well," said the Secretary of War, "What are your claims?" "I was an aid-de-camp of Col. Geary at the fight of Bolivar, and I am recommended for the appointment by the President.' All right," said Mr. Stanton. "I will attend to your case." Individual insisted upon having a promise, inasmuch as he "had got the endorsement of the President." "The President, sir, is a very excellent man and would be glad if he had an appointment for every man who applied, which, unfortunately for his good nature, is not the case." "Well, sir, I am from St., Louis, I am a Union man, and I must go home I suppose." "Well, if I can do anything for you, I will write to you there."

A soldier, in the uniform of a sergeant, handed a recommendation for a first lieutenancy in an artillery corps. "Well," said the Secretary, "have you ever smelt powder in battle?" "Not exactly, sir; but I have always been ready. I was in the Mexican war." "Can't help the Mexican war," said Mr. Stanton, 'that is too far back. Have you been in any engagement in this war?" "No sir. All I want is a chance to get in one. You can appoint me, and if you don't like it, I won't charge a cent extra pay, if I can only get the commission." The Secretary laughed, said his case would be considered, and he would be informed if the appointment was made.

Another gentleman, who also appeared to be a friend of the Secretary, came in.—Said he, "I want to see you." 'Come here to my room, and I will sit an hour when you can come, and we will talk over matters." They disappeared for a few moments, and, as they returned, Ex-Senator Crittenden greeted him. He congratulated Mr. Stanton on the country's receiving his services, for which Mr. Stanton thanked him, and said he hoped to be an instrument of aid to his country, but he should look to him and others for counsel in guiding his steps. "Any time, Mr. Crittenden, day or night, any hour I shall be glad to see you. You are always welcome; come and see me."

A young man wants a clerkship.—"Sorry, sir, there are no vacancies for the position you wish, and I have had over thirty applications already for it. I can do nothing for you."

An officer, who was on Sickles' staff, wanted an order or some means that he could get his pay. He said that he had been in service for several months and could draw no pay. "It is inconvenient, no doubt, to be without money," replied Mr. Stanton, 'and I will immediately order that your case be attended to."

And so it went on for five hours, in which he saw and heard all who came, pleasantly, and none went away but were pleased with their entertainment, and most of them had their hearts made glad.—Over two hundred were listened to in this short time.

SHARP PHYSICIAN.—Somewhere out West a lad swallowed a small leaden bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it and his father that no means might be spared to save his darling boy's life, sent post-haste to a sergeon of skill directing his messenger to tell him the circumstances, and urge his coming without delay.

The doctor was found, heard the dismal tale, and with as much unconcern as he would manifest in a case of common headache, wrote the following laconic note:

"Sir—Don't alarm yourself. If, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give him a charge of powder, Yours &c.

P.S.—Don't shoot the boy at anybody."

This is much akin to the laconic prescription of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy.

An Irishman called in great haste upon the doctor, stating that—"Bejabers, me boy Tim has swallowed a mouse!"

"Then, be jabers," said Abernethy, "tell your boy Tim to swallow a cat."

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The following conversation took place in a store, in this city, a day or two since, between a customer from the country, and the proprietor:

Customer—"Got any Whisky?"

Merchant—"Yes, sir. How high priced will you have?"

C—"O, about two bits, I reckon." The whisky was drawn, and a tumbler full of the cheap damnation was taken by way of start. Then shook himself and proceeded: How much is Coffee?"

M—"Four pounds for a dollar."

C—"Too much; can't afford it. How much is Molasses?"

M—"Sixty cents per gallon."

C—"That's too high; can't stand that. How much is Tea?"

M—"Good article from eighty cents to a dollar."

C—"Can't afford to use that in my family. Got any Tobacco?"

M—"Yes, very good."

C—"How much is it?"

M—"Forty cents per pound."

C—"Give us a pound."

No comment necessary.—*Dav. Dem.*

☞ Which of our English monarchs had most reason to complain of his laundress? John, when his baggage was lost in the Wash.

☞ Why is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies? He takes every Miss for a myth.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

In times of peace and prosperity, it is very important that the public servants of the nation should be honest--that their integrity should be above suspicion; but when its very existence is at stake, how much more important is it that the men who make, expound and execute our laws, the men who govern us, should be men in whose honesty and patriotism the people can confide.

The dishonesty of those who occupied high places, has well nigh destroyed the nation. If Floyd, Thompson, Cobb and Buchanan, had been allowed to remain at home, in all probability, the present wicked rebellion would have had no existence. All these men obtained their places either directly or indirectly from the very people they did their best to ruin.

Does any one believe the bad qualities of these men, which now stand out so prominently, were hidden or altogether wanting, before they were elevated to office? We venture the assertion, that they were or might have been as well known to the few in their own immediate neighborhood or district, before their elevation to office, as they are now known to the nation.

The thief, traitor, or imbecile, obtains his place, because the people, who ought to know his worthlessness, do not make use of the most ordinary means of observation to discover it. A man starts on the hunt for an office, years and months before the time of filling it has arrived, he commences button-holing every individual he meets, and sets forth his *superior* claims. Is that the man who should have it? There is a certain modesty in real worth that shrinks from blowing its own trumpet.

A man who has once broken his solemn promises to the people, to obtain their votes, should be unhesitatingly shoved aside. He has cheated the people once, that was his fault; but if he succeeds in cheating them the second time, it is their fault.

A man who buys up the purchasable portion of the press, to puff his qualifications, and gloss over his past derelictions from duty, is not the man to represent an honest people, or to make their laws.

A man who is continually intriguing and bargaining with small, noisy politicians to stand upon the street corners and in the bar-rooms, and clacker forth his praises, is not the man to sit in the councils of the nation and devise plans for its prosperity and glory. All these are evident signs of unfitness for office. The men who practice these arts, are the men who will, when office is obtained, *fill their pockets from the public Treasury*, or sell the Government to its enemies.

A man who will buy, will, when he has an opportunity, and when his price is forthcoming, SELL.

The people should look well, then, to the moral character of their candidates for office, and they will have no reason to complain of corruption in the Government. Let them do this, and although such men as Floyd, Thompson and Cobb, will still practice their thefts and roguery on individuals at home, they will not succeed in plundering a National Treasury or in betraying an entire people.

Relief for Ireland.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 18th inst., Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State, in favor of the relief of Ireland from famine, referring to her brave sons who are winning glory for us on our battle fields.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the remarks of the Hon. SAM'L S. BLAIR, on his report from the Committee on Private Land Claims, in the *Whig* of to-day.

The Standard vs. Breckinridge.

We stated that the *Standard* supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the traitor, for the Presidency, in 1860. That paper now states that it *thinks* it supported Douglas. It does not seem to *recollect* the fact. Our recollection is that it supported Douglas *two weeks* "as the regularly nominated Democratic candidate." By this time it discovered that Buchanan's administration was supporting Breckinridge, and that "another fellow" was after the MAIL BAG, whereupon he tacked around and supported JOHN, and kept the MAIL BAG. Postmaster MURRAY would doubtless recollect the whole matter.

We therefore repeat that the commercial editor of the *Standard* did VOTE for one of the meanest scoundrels and most unholy traitors now concerned in the rebellion, for the Presidency.

And further, we have no recollection of the aforesaid editor ever expressing any regret whatever for having done so. We would, with pleasure, publish the article in which he did so, if he will send it to us. But we do not *think* he ever published any. If he did, it will of course be sent to us, and it will appear in the *Whig*.

Out with It.

We understand that a subscriber of ours in the southern part of the county, is a candidate for Register and Recorder at the next election. When we find it to be a fact, we will let it out on him. They are good fat offices.

MONEY ARRIVED.—*Twenty-six hundred dollars* arrived here by Express last week, enclosed in sixty-six packages, directed to that number of families, by their relatives in Col. MURRAY'S Regiment, then in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md. The packages averaged $30 or $40 each.

Letter from Sinking Valley.

SINKING VALLEY, Feb. 14, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Perhaps you will consider it rather presumptuous in us to address you from this quiet corner of little Blair, in these stirring times of war, but nevertheless we will venture, and you may use your pleasure—insert our random thoughts in the columns of your valuable journal, or in the stove, which ever your superior judgment may dictate.

Almost a year has elapsed since we wrote anything for publication, therefore you will excuse any mistakes that may "creep in." How short a year appears! and yet what great changes, both national and individual, are crowded into this short space of time! Of our great national changes, and their far-reaching results, it is useless for our humble pen to write. Nor has the *Whig* been free from old Father Time's innovations, for it has an able pilot to guide it safely over the great political sea. Thus it is with the Panorama of Life, ever varied and changing, and we know not *what* a day may bring forth. Of this we are constantly reminded, and as the poet says, "Shade unperceived so softening into shade," that a change, at least of *color*, comes o'er us imperceptibly to ourselves.

We were led to these reflections by a change which lately came o'er us; but, *in fact*, we cannot perceive it, even with the aid of the *best* reflectors. Our head has grown—not *gray*—but *red*, and henceforth your humble servant must be content with the modest sobriquet of *Red Head*. Astonishing change! and one which, to us, clearly demonstrates that this is an age of *wonders*. But as we never made any very *great* pretensions, we shall not grumble at this new appellation.

So far as Educational matters are concerned, Sinking Valley compares, in many respects, very favorably with other parts of the county. For several years past, the School term has been seven months, and teachers' salaries thirty dollars per month. But this year the *twenty-four* day system has been adopted and no Institutes, which we think was rather a backward move. The schools, however, so far as we can learn, are progressing finely, the Directors frequently visiting them in a body, which stimulates and encourages both teacher and pupil.

Sleighing has been *pretty* good for some time, and many of the *young folks* of the Valley have been making good use of it. If the retired editor of the *Whig* were here now, he might live *over* some of the happy days of yore.

But lest we should weary your patience, we will close this, perhaps, too lengthy communication.

Your humble servant,
RED HEAD.

The Rebel Press on Tennessee News.

BALTIMORE, February 14.

The Richmond *Despatch* says that our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the confederacy.

Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of those people for the old Union.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the North. Men and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the northern counties, and even in Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove.

Armed bands of Johnson's and Maynard's followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains and in remote counties. Many persons have been shot at night in their own houses, who adhere to the fortunes of the South.

The Official Despatches.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

A special messenger arrived this morning, bringing the following despatches:

U. S. Flag Steamer Philadelphia,
Off Roanoke Island, Feb. 9.

Roanoke Island is ours. Its military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defence were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works mounting together 22 heavy guns, three of them being hundred pounder rifles; four other batteries mounting together 20 guns—a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled.—Eight steamers mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun with the diameter of a thirty-two pounder, a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and piles to thwart our advance, and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5000, of whom 3000 are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about 11 o'clock, and was continued until dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and lasted until well in the afternoon, when by a bold charge of our army the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place.

No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras inlet.

A detailed account of the operations will be forwarded to the department hereafter.

A beg to submit herewith a copy of a general order to be read on the quarter-deck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition.

I am very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag Officer commanding North American blockading squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy

The general order is as follows: Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause our glorious flag upholds. I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the result achieved. No commander-in-chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline. We have yet more work of the kind to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to crush the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed, I am sure that you will do it well.

(Signed) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
U. S. Steamer Philadelphia, off Roanoke Island, Feb. 10, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

Six o'clock.—Just as I closed my despatch to you of yesterday, I received reliable information that the rebel steamers which escaped from here had gone to Elizabeth city, and thereupon I immediately ordered commander Rowan to take thirteen of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also, if practicable, to execute another important service, viz: the destruction at the North river of a link of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal. He dashed off with a whole heart to his work, and the way he has already accomplished the first part of it is shown by his own preliminary report, a copy of which I herewith inclose, will inform you. I have decided to send the Stars and Stripes off to Hampton Roads to-morrow morning, to bring me ammunition from there without delay.

Mr. Vanbrunt, my secretary will go in her, and proceed to Washington, to deliver to you my despatches and two of the rebel flags we have taken.

I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag Officer, &c.

U. S. Steamer, off Elizabeth City,
February 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the happiness to report that I have met the enemy off this place, this morning, at 9 o'clock. After a very sharp engagement, I succeeded in destroying or capturing his naval force, and silencing and destroying his batteries on Cobb's point. The only vessel saved from destruction is the steamer Ellis, Capt. J. M. Cook, who is wounded and a prisoner on board this ship. I have other prisoners. I am happy to say that our casualties are few, considering the warmth of the enemy's fire—say two or three killed, and some wounded.

I send the Ellis to you under command of acting master Chase, of this ship, who I hope you will confirm in the command. The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command is worthy of all praise. A detailed account will be furnished when I have time. I am happy to say that none of the vessels are severely injured. I shall leave here a small force and visit the canals and take a look into the other places before I return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. ROWAN,
Commanding U. S. Navy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Federal Prisoners at Columbia, S. C.

SUPPRESSION OF ANOTHER TRAITOR SHEET.

RETURN OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Arrangements Made for a General Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Senator Chandler has received a letter from Col. Wilcox, who says himself and the other prisoners at Columbia, S. C. are in good health, and that their condition has been rendered comfortable by the clothing received from the United States authorities.

The Postoffice Department has renewed the contract with Geo. F. Nesbit, of New York, for stamped envelopes. This gentleman is the original manufacturer—having the improved machinery is enabled to furnish the supplies at a great reduction on former rates. The Department, therefore contemplates selling the envelopes at a reduced price, and at the first cost.—There were six regular bidders since the 1st of October. The Department has sold one million two hundred and twenty thousand of the newly introduced stamped newspaper wrappers.

The last steamer from Port Royal brought to New York 75,000 letters.

John M. Parker has been appointed Postmaster at Ship Island, Miss.

The Oregon *Democrat* and Los Angels *Star* have been suppressed from the mails, on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, now at war against the United States.

Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames returned to Washington to-day, and make report to the government of their mission to relieve Union prisoners in the South.

They repaired to Fortress Monroe and made known their mission to the confederate authorities at Norfolk, by whom the matter was referred to Richmond. A reply came refusing to the commissioners admission to the confederate territory, but expressing a readiness to negotiate for the general exchange of prisoners.

Our commissioners opened a negotiation which resulted in a perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed on but the confederates had 300 more prisoners than we. With commendable magnanimity they proposed to release them on parole if our government would agree to release 300 of their men that may next fall into our hands. The noble commission of Secretary Stanton, therefore has its ample reward. A general jail delivery of our dear boys will occur throughout the south, and will soon be rejoicing in liberty regained.

The Celebration in the Camps on the Potomac.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

The Capital to be Illuminated on the 22d.

The Reported Capture of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The joy created by the great Union victories is still fervent in this region. This morning the garrisons of the forts and the batteries on the Upper Potomac, celebrated the victories with salutes, songs and every species of rejoicing. In all the camps the enthusiasm is loud and free.

A national salute was fired at the Navy Yard to day, in honor of the recent great victories.

The Diplomatic Corps have been invited to be present at the Capital, on Saturday, at the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, before the President and Congress.

Several vessels ran the blockade in safety last night.

The report of the capture of Savannah is corroborated by rumors from rebel sources.

Nothing official from Union sources has been received.

From Fortress Monroe.

NEWS THROUGH REBEL SOURCES.

Progress of the Burnside Expedition.

EDONTON, ELIZABETH, HARTFORD & PLYMOUTH IN POSSESSION OF OUR TROOPS.

General Wise Sends a Flag of Truce.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb, 15.

The following extracts from the Norfolk *Day Book* shows the progress of the Burnside Expedition up Pamlico Sound:

Rumors reached here yesterday by passengers from Suffolk, that the enemy had taken possession of Edonton and also of Plymouth.

Later in the day it was stated that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnoisance as far as Coleraine.

The Richmond *Despatch* of Friday has the following:

Gen. Wise is near Currituck Court House, and sent down a flag of truce to Roanoke Island on Tuesday, probably to recover the body of his son.

A Norfolk telegram says that it is believed that the mortar fleet is intended for this place.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.

The editor of the *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hartford have been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday at nine o'clock, and afterwards fifteen more arrived. The citizens raised a white flag.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population is about 2,000, and it is distant from Suffolk about 52 miles.

In the afternoon two gunboats went up the Cheraw river towards Winton, and several others towards Roanoke.

A gentleman, just arrived from Gatesville, says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth city.

Hartford, the capitol of Perquinans county, was taken by the federals yesterday. The population is only fifteen hundred.

Capt. Goodwin, of Robinson, N. C., with fifty-two of his men, and seven of the Wise legion, have reached Suffolk.

A flag of truce went out this morning, and returned with several passengers, mostly ladies, to go north.

The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a sketch of a flag adopted by the committee of congress on the subject. It has a blue union in a red field, with stars forming a square.

The Richmond *Inquirer* says that four hundred prisoners of war are expected to leave Richmond for Newport News in a day or two in exchange for an equal number of confederates, released by the federal government, and who reaches Norfolk on Tuesday.

The 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Spear commanding, went out on a scout to New Market bridge to-day, but nothing was seen.

A north east storm commenced at 11 o'clock this morning.

The propeller Jersey Blue arrived from Annapolis, this morning, with about two hundred and fifty troops, belonging to the various regiments, who were sick and left behind when the Burnside expedition started. The Jersey Blue will proceed to join the expedition as soon as the weather moderates.

The Stars and Stripes is still here, and will probably sail to-morrow afternoon with a large cargo of amunition.

Capture of Fort Donelson.

Generals Johnson and Buckner Prisoners.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED,

THE FIGHGT NEAR SAVANNAH.

The City Probably Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16.

By flag of truce to-day we hear that Fort Donaldson was surrendered to Gen. Grant on Saturday.

Generals Johnston, and Buckner were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners.

We are also informed that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that city has probably been captured.

The propeller Plane arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, having on board the submarine cable, to be laid across the bay from this point to Cape Charles. The line has been completed from Wilmington, to Delaware, to Cape Charles, and also from the head quarters of General Wool, about a mile and a half up the beach to the place selected for the crossing. The cable will be sunk in a few days; as soon as the necessary arrangementts can be made this department will be connected directly by telegraph with Washington and New York and the government, and the public become informed of important news transmitted hence from 12 to 20 hours earlier than at present.

The line will be under the management of Mr. W. H. Heiss, of the United States military telegraph, and will be of great value to the government.

From Kentucky & Tennessee.

THE EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN CONFIRMED.

Part of the Town Burned.

THE WHOLE REBEL ARMY SUPPOSED TO BE AT FORT DONELSON.

Active Movement of Federal Troops.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS SENT FORWARD.

GEN. BUELL TAKES COMMAND IN PERSON.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

This morning's *Commercial* has the following:

On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, General Buell ordered a forced march, by Mitchell, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren river. They had, however, been destroyed when Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

The Brigades of Breckinridge and Hindman were until Thursday evening at Woodland station.

The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons. Part of the town is reported to be burnt.

It is believed now that no rebel forces are now in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin to Nashville.

Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have fallen back on Russleville, where Buckner's and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time.

Hardee and Johnson were also believed to be at that point on Friday.

It is presumed, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebel army have been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

What movements may have been made by the rebel forces since Tuesday, can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland. If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the divisions of McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt river on steamers for Cumberland on Saturday night, and yesterday the troops that have been in camp of instructions at Bardstown were at Louisville embarking for Cumberland.

Three Indiana regiments and one battery of artilery leave New Albany to-day. The aggregate of these reinforcements, is perhaps, 40,000.

General Buell, we understand, goes with McCook's division to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our force will, by to-morrow night, number about 80,000. While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Mitchell and Nelson.

Since the writing of the above, we learn that ten regiments, now in the Ohio camps, are ordered at once to Cumberland.

The Roanoke Victory.

Official Despatches From General Burnside.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The following official despatch from General Burnside to General McClellan, was received late last evening:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T N. C.,
Roanoke Island, Feb. 10.

Major General GEO B. MCCLELAN,
Com'g U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon the island was commenced on the morning of the 7th by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, forty guns and over two thousand prisoners, and upwards of three thousand small arms. Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, commander of the Island. O. Jennings Wise, commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th, after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the center of this island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have had no time to count them but the number is estimated at about three thousand. Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets. It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men in the short time allowed for writing this report.

The naval vessel carrying it started immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier Generals have not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out. I will be excused for saying, in reference to the action, that I owe everything to Generals Foster, Reno, and Parke, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of about forty five killed, and two hundred wounded, ten of them probably mortally. Among the killed are Colonel Russel of the Tenth Connecticut, and Lieu. Colonel Victor De Montieil, of the d'Epicueil Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a dispatch boat in a day or two, with full returns. I beg leave to enclose a copy of general order, issued by me on the 9th. I am most happy to say that I have just recieved a message from Commander Goldsborough, that the expedition of his Gun boats against Elizabeth city and the reble fleet has been entirely successful. He will, of course, send his returns to his department.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Brigadier General,
Commanding Department of N. C.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

State of Affairs at Norfolk and Richmond.

GREAT SCARCITY OF COAL AND IRON.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.

A passenger by the Old Point boat says that some of the workmen at the iron works at Richmond, who came by the flag of truce from Norfolk represent that they left for want of work.

So great wa[illegible] coal and iron that the [illegible]spended, coal being en[illegible] men say the[illegible] at Rich[illegible]m t[illegible]ry f[illegible]on

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

☞ On the decline—Cotton goods.

☞ Still mad—Hall's *Standard* friends.

☞ Read the Card of J. H. Keatley, Esq.

☞ Run together—Reeder & Berry.

☞ Good—Judge Rea's Palm Soap.

☞ To be cheap—Our new hat from Hoover's.

☞ Won't pass at Washington—Cove flour.

MORE OF IT.—Snow is plenty, and sleighing excellent. Boys, go it, you who have five dollar bills to smash.

THE REGISTER.—We will "pick off" Mr. Hall's and the Sheriff's gunner next week.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This welcome monthly is on our table. We hail it with pleasure.

☞ We understand that the Rev. Mr. Shindler, has received a call to become the Pastor of the Lutheran congregation in this place.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—We extract the following statistics, with reference to the schools of this county, from the report of the State Superintendent:—

Whole number of schools,	131
Number yet required,	4
Average number of months taught,	6
Number of male teachers.	113
" " female "	20
Average salary of males per mo.	$ 28.92
" " " females " "	24.30
Number of male scholars,	4,057
" " female "	3,380
" learning German,	12
Average No. Scholars attending school,	4,698
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	58
Tax levied for school purposes	$25,783.05
" " " building "	2,750.88
Total tax levied,	28,533.93
State appropriation,	2,524.40
Received from collectors,	23,682.24
Cost of instruction,	22,234.89
Fuel and contingencies,	2,618.94
Cost of school houses, &c.,	3,451.42

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.—We are now in the heart of winter, and a cold and icy heart it proves. When the night shuts in still and clear, and the stars shudder and draw nearer to each other for mutual warmth, when the white frost gathers on the coverlet of the sleeper, and his breath floats above him like a cloud, then from attice and hovel comes at frequent interv als a harsh, spasmodic sound. That is the barking of the wolf of cold, a sharp fanged animal who preys chiefly upon the vitals of his victims. Night by night and day succeeding day, he bites blue fingers and toes, turns red ears with a touch to ghastly white, and gnaws incessantly at torn and bleeding lungs. Like others of his race, he sometimes prowls in the retreats of luxury, and if the pet of the nursery has been too briefly clad, or too long exposed upon the ice, by his warm couch at midnight is heard that fearful bay. But most fearful are his visits when he sits triumphantly upon the widow's heart and turns the orphan's tears to hail stones as they fall.

Readers, do you, while near the hovel of the poor, hear a low, wailing cry, like that of a child? It is the wolf of hunger, found only where there are more heads than hearts. For in this fruitful world is more food than its children can consume, and nature has annexed to every mouth a pair of hands through which it may be filled.

But there are grasping hands which gather and hoard up the food of many, and so the wolf of hunger rarely prowls except under the shadow of the basely rich.

Wherever bloated wealth takes the poor man's lamb to make up the exorbitant rent, where commerce forecloses the pitiless mortgage and grasps the last penny of interest with an iron hand, there the wolf of hung[illegible] prey, and feeds silently upon bl[illegible] muscle, till the bones st[illegible] in the shrivelled skin. [illegible] glance fraternally [illegible] pomp- on [illegible] whisker [illegible] fi[illegible] de[illegible]

Proceedings of Congress.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Announcement of the Victory at Fort Donelson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

On the opening of the Hall, Mr. Colfax, (Ind.) asked and readily obtained permission to make a statement relative to the capture of Fort Donelson.

Amid a profound silence, he then announced that Gen. McClellan had authorized him to inform the House that he had just received a despatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gunboat Carondelet at that place, this morning, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson, yesterday, by the land forces of the United States army, with 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. A. Sidney Johnson and Buckner. Floyd ran away, and succeeded in making his escape.

The loss on both sides is very heavy.

The news was received with great applause and with laughter at the announcement of Floyd's cowardice. Mr. Colfax was surrounded by members to hear further news.

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.) I want the gentleman from Indiana to know that General Ulyssus S. Grant, who commanded the land forces that captured the fort, is from Illinois, and from Galena, in my district.

Mr. Mallory, (Ky.,) said that in view of this gratifying fact, moved, but the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Colfax said that he had further news from Donelson, from rebel sources.

Cries—"let's hear it"—"go to the desk and read it—read it loud."

Intense excitement prevailed.

The Speaker called the House to order, and deep silence prevailed.

Mr. Colfax then read the despatch as brought from Norfolk by the flag of truce. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Wright, (Pa.,) moved to adjourn, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Mallory moved to discharge the committee on the conduct of the war, as from the good news of this morning, there seemed to be no more use for them.—[Laughing and cries of "agreed," "good."

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.,) remarked that the news was so gratifying that the House was evidently in no temper for business, and suggested, but the House again refused to adjourn.

Mr. Wright had made a similar ineffectual motion.

Evacuation of Springfield, Mo., by the Rebels.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The following despatch was forwarded from headquarters this morning to Gen. McClellan, at Washington:

The flag of the Union floats over the court house in Springfield, Mo.

The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and equippage, which was captured by General Curtis.

Our cavalry is in close pursuit.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 20, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl,	$5,25
Superfine,	4,75
WHEAT—per bushel,	$1,15
RYE—per bushel,	50
CORN—per bushel,	47
OATS—per bushel,	30
BARLEY—per bushel,	50
CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs.,	$1,00
POTATOES—per bushel,	50
BUTTER—per pound,	15
EGGS—per dozen,	15
HAY—per ton,	9 00
CLOVERSEED—per bushel,	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel,	1 25
FLAX SEED—per bushel,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1862.

Flour per bbl.,	$5.31½@5.87½
Extra,	5.50 @5.69
Extra Family,	5,87½@6,00
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.32 @1,35
Southern,	1,37
Rye—Penn'a,	73
Corn,	55 @55½
Oats,	38
Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.00 @4.25
Timothyseed "	2.00
Flaxseed,	2.10 @2.15

MARRIED.

At the house of Mr. Wm. Harnish, near Frankstown, Blair county, on the 11th inst., Mr. DAVID S. MARKEY, to Miss ANNA M. NOLIN.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. YOUNG, wife of Mr. Daniel Young, after a long illness.

On the 2d inst., in Antis tp., ALEX. K. McFARLAND, in the 76th year of his age.

In Gaysport, on the 6th of Jan., ELLA MAY, daughter of Jackson and Ellen M. Dasher, aged 3 years, 8 months and 11 days.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 18th of December, LILLY BELL GREEN, aged 2 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862 -tf

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Blair county, Pa., from the 8th day of January, A. D. 1861, up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862.

DR.

The Treasurer, John McKeage, Esq., charges himself with the following amounts, to wit:

To cash received from John Lingafelt, late Treasurer,		$2,873 51
To cash received from Collectors—		
T. Davis, Gaysport boro,	1854	10 00
John Anderson, Logan tp.	1857	1 06
Jacob Dell, Catharine,	1858	48
Jas. McPherson, Antes tp,	1859	603 70
Jacob Good, Altoona boro,	"	40 00
Abraham Robinson, Blair tp	"	53 44
Kurtz Cauffman, Frankstown,	"	47 43
Michael Wike, Huston,	"	65 00
Wm. Stokes, Tyrone boro,	"	50 00
Alex. Rutledge, Woodberry,	"	317 10
Josepn K. Ely, Altoona,	1860	235 43
Peter H. Wilt, Allegheny,	"	91 00
Cyrus Mateer, Catharine,	"	155 54
John B. Kephart, Freedom,	"	61 22
Samuel Dodson, Greenfield,	"	40 00
H. L. Patterson, Gaysport,	"	119 80
James Coleman, Logan,	"	616 00
A. S. Morrow, Martinsburg,	"	70 95
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	"	603 89
James S. Plummer, Snyder,	"	329 57
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	"	267 07
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp,	"	85 00
Peter Emigh, Blair,	"	121 10
Jacob Hoover, Huston,	"	143 11
Geo. W. Russ, Hollidaysburg,	"	475 62
Robt. Alexander, Woodberry,	"	61 35
Albert Wilson, Frankstown,	"	631 00
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom,	1861	60 00
John Lowe, Gaysport,	"	94 31
Michael Reffner, Juniata,	"	126 00
Wm. Robison, Logan,	"	266 02
Adam Fouse, Huston,	"	527 53
Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg,	"	150 00
Benj. F. Roller, Woodberry,	"	1045 00
John H. Stifler, Allegheny,	"	300 00
James McPherson, Antis,	"	480 00
Jos. B. Hileman, Altoona,	"	900 00
Thos. Buchanan, Blair	"	100 00
Fred Hyle, Catharine,	"	287 00
Jos. Stifler, Frankstown,	"	315 00
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	"	360 00
John H. Haffley, Martinsburg,	"	45 00
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	"	345 00
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	"	475 00
Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp,	"	847 00
William Ekin, Snyder,	"	300 00
James H. Gailer, Tyrone bor,	"	100 00
Michael Black, on Loan,		200 00
Dr. A. Johnston, do,		2000 00
George L. Cowen, do,		210 00
John Louden, do,		960 00
Peter Cyphers, do,		185 00
James Fry, do,		343 92
Caleb Guyer, do,		1000 00
Matilda Shoemaker, do,		300 00
Valentine Plemple, do,		100 00
Peter H. Wilt, Esq., do,		60 00
Adam Burget, do,		100 00
Henry Plemple, do,		125 00
Charles Kean, do,		150 00
Cash from sale of old Furniture from out of offices,		5 50
Cash,		2 50
		$21,075 37
To balance due Blair county, in hands of Treasurer,		$2,403 61

CR.

The Treasurer, John McKeage, Esq., asks credit for the following disbursements, to wit:

By amount paid—		
Grand and Traverse Jurors,		1421 21
Directors of the Poor,		3174 83
Friese & Gingery, on bridge contract,		2048 00
Val. Plemple,	do. do.,	868 00
Jonathan Rhule,	do. do.,	1957 44
John Gingery,	do. do.,	600 00
S. R. Schmucker,	do. do.,	180 00
Jacob Fries,	do. do.,	50 00
D. S. Rhule, for drafts &c. for bridges,		16 00
H. A. Caldwell, Cl'k to Com'rs, bal. on 1860		247 56
Do do do on sal'y, 1861,		253 69
G. L. Cowen, Co. Commissioner,		125 00
Geo. Koon,	do. on balance,	8 00
Do	do.	152 00
E M Jones,	do. on daily pay,	122 00
do	do. sup. vault & bridg	73 00
James Funk, Sheriff, on account,		1100 00
Joseph Baldrige, bal. on ac't for 1860,		104 52
Western Penitentiary,		203 25
On Fox and Wild Cat scalps,		194 70
Road and Bridge Views,		139 48
Elections,		550 93
Assessors,		291 25
Criminal prosecutions,		425 58
Coroner's Inquests,		92 17
Constables,		238 05
Gas bills for 1861,		37 73
Shoenthal & Bro, clothing for prisoners in jail		40 60
O. A. Traugh, Printing,		54 50
McCrum & Dern, " and blank books,		33 75
John Penn Jones, "		105 00
Geo. Raymond,		30 00
A M Lloyd, Auditor,		10 00
R M Messimer, "		10 00
Jos R Hewitt, "		11 50
Samuel Hoover, Clerk to Auditors,		14 00
C G Perry, blank books and stationery,		34 12
Lloyd & Henry, coal for Court House and Jail,		235 92
W H Hortzman & Sons, flag and rope,		64 24
A F Osterloh, hardware,		10 87
B G Eaton, hanging paper, &c.,		33 28
Jno C West, copy of "Purdon's Digest,"		5 50
Do blank books,		2 75
John Morrow, pine wood and knots,		8 00
L H. Williams, Auditing account of Prothonotary and Recorder,		39 00
Bollinger, painting &c. at Court House,		110 16
B L Hewit, District Attorney fees,		1 20 00
David K. Ramey, repairs to Court House and Jail,		154 37
John Campbell, interest on loan,		60 00
Michael Black, " "		30 00
Dr A Johnston, " "		120 00
Jacob Barnhart, " "		25 73
James Louden, " "		2400
Wm Louden, " "		40 00
John Louden, interest and bond,		1000 00
Isaac Crawferd, on bond,		300 00
John Lingafelt, exp. on unseated lands,		7 32
Do merchandise for use of Jail,		62 76
Benj Thomas, cleaning Sheriff's office,		4 00
James Williamson, cost on Licenses,		11 58
G W Stewart, gas fixtures for vault, &c,		14 28
Redemption money, unseated lands,		30 67
Costs Com. vs Keys & Hamilton,		26 02
W R Maxwell, whitewashing bridge at Tyrone,		11 00
Dr J G Happersett, medical attendance at jail,		4 00
Dr J T Christy, examination of Lucy Robison,		5 00
Post mortem examinations,		10 00
W H Lane, whitewashing bridge at Hollidaysburg and Gaysport,		12 00
Martin & Newberry, painting and lettering same,		15 00
Hon S Dean, on ac't salary Relief Board,		18 00
Hon A Moses, " " "		24 00
George Hook, wood for jail,		10 00
Levi Groves, chips "		4 00
A L Holliday, large record book,		9 00
Johnston & Gibbs. horse hire,		15 00
McLanahan & Stone, bal. on castings,		17 32
A S Landis, Judg't on att. ex. No. 3, vs Blair Co. Garnishee Jon. Rhule,		95 21
John Dippner, work at jail,		17 25
Adam Lingafelter, whitewashing bridge at Claysburg,		4 00
George Weaver, logs and hauling for Claysburg bridge,		5 00
James Cromwell, hauling,		2 25
Chas. Kean, furuitura for Com. office,		7 50
James M. Hewit, merchandise for jail,		25 54
Expenses burying child of Lucy Robison,		5 00
Henry B Martin, hauling,		15 00
A Filler, whitewashing Blair tp bridge,		6 00
R R Hamilton, Judicial District Return Judge,		7 00
W R Plummer, costs refunded, county judgments,		7 04
Pames Funk, bill of costs,		37 09
R R Rorabacher, wood, ice. &c., for Court House,		20 85
R R Rorabacher, salary as Court Crier,		22 50
Depreciated currency,		32 50
Treasurer's per centage on $39,159 74,		587 39
Balance due county in hands of Treasurer,		2403 61
		$21,075 37

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we have examined the Drafts of the County Commissioners of the county aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same, up to and including the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, and have settled and adjusted the account of John McKeage, Esq., Treasurer, with the said county of Blair, and we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer, of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Three Dollars and Sixty One Cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [SEAL.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]

ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY, SS.

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John McKeage, Treasurer of Blair county, and the county with him, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused our seal of office to be affixed, at Hollidaysburg, the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

{L. S.} GEO. L. COWEN,
GEO. KOON,
JAS. M KINKEAD.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer of Blair County, in account with said County for Relief Tax.

DR.

To cash received from—	
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom tp. 1861,	43 03
John Lowe, Gaysport,	35 00
Michael Reffner, Juniata,	4 00
William Robinson, Logan,	51 50
Adam Fouse, Huston,	27 35
James Williamson, Hollidaysburg.	60 00
B F Roller, Woodberry,	322 13
John H Stifler, Allegheny,	321 01
James McPherson, Antes,	226 00
Thomas B Buchanan, Blair,	49 02
Frederick Hyle, Catharine,	25 18
Joseph H Stifler, Frankstown,	392 89
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	100 00
James S Haffley, Martinsburg,	27 00
Isaac Burget, N. Woodberry,	71 00
S R Shiffler, Taylor,	133 05
Alex Dysart, Tyrone tp,	165 00
James H Gailer, Tyrone borough,	50 00
Balance due Treasurer,	448 32
	$2,545 48

CR.

By cash paid on order to—			
John McClure,	42 00	S Gibson,	1 50
Alex Knox,	81 80	John Lucas,	1 00
Dr C Irvine,	10 00	J Bottomfield,	2 00
Ed. McGraw,	5 00	John Hetrick,	1 50
Watson, Dennis-		christian Sparr,	2 18
ton & co.	35 00	I M cooper,	20 "
R R Bryan,	25 00	R W christy,	5 76
Jesse Moyers,	1 00	A Reeder,	29 17
Samuel Sparr,	5 00	Jacob Berry,	12 32
Jos. M'Namara,	50	c nicodemus,	17 52
Kephart Harmon,	2 "	Geo. Smith,	1 25
Wm Guchal,	1 "	David B Rice,	23 28
John Roeloff,	5 "	R R Hamilton,	5 50
Joseph Irvine,	50 "	H & F M'Intosh,	89 02
T Banks,	20 "	M L Stehly,	58 45
James Jenkins,	3 "	J M Keehan,	136 69
G W Cunningham,	1 50	Watson, Dennis-	
Martin Gates,	50	ton & co.	82 23
Wm Bateman,	1 "	G W Evans,	3 52
G R Snively,	3 "	J B Kephart,	34 84
Joseph Kyle,	1 "	J M Spang,	39 88
Thomas Egert,	1 "	Mary Hoover,	129 "
Jas J Fay,	2 06	Jas M Hewit,	22 50
Wm J Roberts,	2 "	Diehl, Moses	
J M Johnston,	2 50	& co,	104 49
Wm Fay,	2 50	Samuel Dean,	16 "
John M'Clure,	37 "	J M Johnston,	9 57
Daniel White,	2 "	H L Ake,	7 70
Simon Ake,	2 "	Wm Anderson,	98 24
John M'Clure,	77 "	Jas D Rea,	51 23
" "	38 "	M'Fadden & co.	77 50
" "	71 "	John Lingafelt,	26 "
" "	71 "	Lloyd & Henry,	11 50
" "	104 "	Geo Geist,	28 "
Michael carmon,	50	Wm M Ayers,	11 05
A Patterson,	9 "	J R Shinefelt,	27 35
J E Deffenbaugh.	2 "	J M Kiukead,	25 18
David Raugh,	50	T Goodfellow,	11 "
Joseph Fay,	2 75	Dr Leisenring,	4 25
H L Ake & co	2 94	Dr Smith,	15 12
Jacob Sorrick,	2 "	E M'Graw,	6 47
Alex Rutledge.	3 "	christ Koon,	3 "
T Goodfellow,	20 "	Geo Koon,	10 "
T B Hopkins,	5 "	Wm Smith,	1 87
James Funk,	50 "	D C Gibboney,	8 09
John C West,	5 "	F Henry,	5 "
Wm M Lloyd,	25 "	Sam Singer,	6 36
Jas H cramer,	15 "	Mrs J Morrison,	18 "
N hewitt,	20 "	Mrs J S Kough,	10 "
O A Traugh,	5 "	Mrs Lafferty,	10 "
R B Johnston,	50 "	John Buel,	7 50
H A caldwell,	25 "	S B confer,	6 65
John Lingafelt,	10 "	Wm L Snyder,	27 "
Richard Roleoff,	5 "	Mrs. T Morgan,	5 "
George Kopp,	2 "	Mrs J L Mills,	10 "
David Myers,	50	Mrs M Detwiler,	9 "
R Bancroft,	4 25	Mrs Jones,	3 50
James E Toole,	1 25	Mrs I Maines,	10 "
John Dean Jr.	5 "	D C Markey,	3 50
Isaac Yingling,	2 "	James Stevens,	4 00
George Fay,	2 "	John Gibson,	6 34
Wm Sparr,	2 "	Samuel Nofsker,	8 20
H Harbison,	4 50	John M'clure;	37 50
Wm Harbison,	2 "	A Nicodemus,	24 75
John Biddle,	1 "	David Rice,	5 00
christ snively,	3 "	Amount of per centage on $4,194,32,	62 91
			$2,545,48
By Balance due Treasurer,			448,32

We, the undersigned auditors of Blair county, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the drafts of the Com'rs aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862. And have settled and adjusted the account of John M'Keage, Esq., Treasurer of said Relief Tax, and we find a balance due him of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this ninth day of January 1862.

L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]
R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]

ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY SS

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John M'Keage, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and of the county with him for the Relief Tax of said county, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused the seal of office to be affixed this 9th day of January A. D. 1862.

{L. S.} GEO. L. COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAS. M. KINKEAD,
Commissioners.
SAMUEL DEAN,
ADAM MOSES,
Associate Judges.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

A LIST of Outstanding Relief Tax, due the County of Blair on the seventh day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.

Geo. H. Harker, Freedom	113.17
John Lowe, Gaysport	129.39
Michael Refner, Juniata	115.26
Wm. Robinson, Logan	811.11
Adam Fouse, Huston	604.10
Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg	577.20
B F Roller, Woodberry	608.08
John H Stifler, Allgheny	313.16
Jas M'Pherson, Antes	498.45
Thos B Buchanan, Blair	385.20
Frederick Hyle, Catharine	452.32
Joseph Stifler, Frankstown	405.85
Henry Dibert, Greenfield	195.44
John S Haffley, Martinsburg	56.29
Isaac Burget, N Woodberry	555.29
Sam R Shiffler, Taylor	435.78
Alex Dysart, Tyrone Tp.	724.62
J H Gailer, Tyrone Bor.	156.67
Jos B Hileman, Altoona	1093.42
	$8.230.80

N. B. This outstanding balance is only *apparent*, as a large amount of orders is in the hands of the Collectors, and not returned to the Treasurer.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE, Esq. Prothonotary of Blair County in account with said County.

DR.

To cash paid balance due last settlement,		164 52
Jury fines collected in 1861,		95 00
Balance		168 00
		$427 52

CR.

By amount of balance due at last settlement,	164 52
By amount of Fees in criminal prosecutions,	108 56
Certifying to road views, filling and recording Township and Borouge Elections 1861 and certifying return Judges General election,	52 92
Fees and Tax for county,	37 90
Filing and entering returns of constables,	10 00
Venires and swearing Grand Jurors,	3 00
Minute Book, Bench Book and arbitration Docket,	3 75
Am't of Stationary for use of court,	36 00
Certifying to commissioners Assesors and Asst Assesors names,	10 87
	$427 52
By Balance due Jos Baldrige,	168 00

JAMES FUNK, Esq., High Sheriff of Blair county in account with said county.

DR.

To cash rec'd from Co. Treasurer,		1100 00
" " for fines and Jury fees,		145 00
" " Balance,		764 96
		$2 009 96

CR.

By Balance due last settlement,	530 19
Boarding prisoners,	710 92
Serving Jury notices 4 terms,	109 00
Am't paid J Newberry, watching Jail,	12 00
" " John R Martin, do,	1 00
Taking prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	152 00
Am't paid for washing prisoners clothes	65 57
" " " " " towels	15 00
" " for shoes for prisoners, straw, &c for Jail,	19 25
" " J Newberry whitewashing &c at Jail,	9 50
" " A L Diefenbacher for docket,	5 00
" " James Cromwell for coal,	11 25
" " Lloyd & Henry coal at office,	19 75
" " Removing John and Wm Long to House of Refuge,	100 00
Advertising Fall Election,	75
Am't paid for 24 loads of wood,	36 00
Am't paid for reward and expenses in arresting Doughenbaugh and Keys, who broke Jail,	48 00
Taking J Wertz to Insane Asylum,	50 00
Gas bills of Jail,	15 00
Thomas Roney, rent of stable,	25 00
Making 26 Haps for prison @50c	13 00
" 24 Ticks 12 cts	3 00
Per centage on $145, fines and Jury fees Qr Sessions,	4 35
Am't of fees in Qr Sessions 1861,	54 25
	$2 009 96

By Balance due Jas Funk, Esq. $764 96

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the account of the Sheriff and Prothonotary of the county aforesaid, and their vouches up to and including the thirty-first day of December A. D. 1861; and have settled and adjusted the same, we find their accounts to agree with their vouchers.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seal this tenth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]

Attest—ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer, in account with Blair county, for School Tax.

DR.

To amount received from State Treasurer,	$240 28
	240 28
To balance due county,	$158 59

CR.

By amout paid Jacob Wyandt,	77 94
Commission,	4 75
Balance due county,	158 59
	$240 28

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer, in account with Blair county for Dog Tax.

DR.

To cash received from Philip Hileman, Frankstown,	$65 48
	$65 48
To Balance due county,	$64 50

CR.

By amount of Commission,	98
Balance due county,	64 50
	65 48

A LIST of Outstanding Debts due the County of Blair on the 7th day of January, 1862, for the year 1860 and previous years:

Collectors.

Thos. Brown, Snyder tp. 1851,	93 09
Peter Boyles, Gaysport, 1852,,	46 22
Wm Burley, Snyder, 1853,	289 19
S R Cooper, Frankstown, 1854,	65 66
Timothy Davis. Gaysport, 1854,	16 91
Samuel Jones, Snyder, 1855,	10 94
John Lowe, Gaysport, 1857,	19 02
Fred. Fouse, Huston, 1857,	216 77
Geo. Elliot, Frankstown, 1857,	70 17
John Marks, Snyder, 1857,	51 60
G B Bowers, Hollidaysburg, 1858,	110 28
H S Crawford, Martinsburg, 1858,	5 30
G W Patton, Altoona, 1858,	98 22
David Burget, Juniata, 1859,	45 65
W F Bridenthall, Martinsburg, '59,	14 88
Jacob Good, Altoona, 1859,	58 54
Abraham Robinson, Blair, 1859,	39 97
Michael Wike, Huston, 1859,	4 22
William Stokes, Tyrone bor. 1859,	26 75
Jno. B. Kephart, Freedom, 1860,	116 96
Peter H Wilt, Allegheny, 1860,	442 39
H L Patterson, Gaysport, 1860,	93 49
Samuel Dodson, Greenfield, 1860,	31 47
Jas Coleman, Logan, 1860,	389 04
A S Morrow, Martinsburg, 1860,	52 13
Jas S Plummer, Snyder, 1860,	32 03
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp. 1860,	85 95
J H Patterson, Tyrone bor. 1860,	156 13
James Stevens, Juniata, 1860,	143 60
Geo. Russ, Hollidaysburg, 1860,	358 92
Albert Wilson, Frankstown, 1860,	334 30
	$3 608 06

A LIST of Outstanding Debts due the County of Blair on the 7th day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.

Geo. H. Harker, Freedom,	249 38
John Lowe, Gaysport,	234 80
Michael Refner, Juniata,	113 73
Wm Robinson, Logan,	1457 88
Adam Fouse, Huston,	735 92
Jas Williamson, Hollidaysburg,	1264 40
B F Roller, Woodbery,	815 44
J H Stifler, Allegheny,	968 86
Jas M'Pherson, Antes,	555 06
Jos B Hileman, Altoona,	1290 08
Thos. Buchanan, Blair,	769 20
Frederick Hyle, Catharine,	667 40
Joseph Stifler, Frankstown,	1288 37
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	232 29
John Haffley, Martinsburg,	119 01
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	902 99
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	660 41
Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp.	935 08
Wm. Eaken, Snyder,	398 52
Jas. H. Gailer, Tyrone bor.	312 85
	$14 371 67

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

POETRY.

From the Phila. Evening Bulletin.

THE LEAF.

FROM THE FRENCH, WITHOUT INTERPOLATION.

Borne from thy branch away
Poor leaf, in thy decay,
Where goest thou? I know nothing.
The oak, my only stay,
Fell at the tempest's blow;
The breeze or the north wind may
Thus drive me along each day.
From the forest to the plain,
From the mount to vale again,
I go with the wind away.
No tears or terrors for me;
I go where each thing goes,
Where go the leaves of the rose,
Or the leaf of the laurel tree.

H. P. L.

A DREAM.

O, why do you start in your sleep, Mary?
Why are your hands so hot?
The angel of God encampeth around,
Evil shall touch us not.

And O, why are these bitter tears, Mary?
Tell to me all your pain,
For the tender love of a sister's heart
May soothe your grief again.

O, I saw on a hillside white, Jeanie,
Far in the moolight clear,
A soldier, pacing alone, Jeanie,
The changeless way and drear;

And I knew my love by his hazel eye,
His step, so firm and bold,
By his flushing cheek, and smiling lip,
And curling locks of gold.

Then he took my picture, with trembling hand
And kissed it on the cheek,
And his eyes were dim with gathering tears,
But Willie did not speak.

And there was a flush on the moonlight air,
A rifle's sudden crack,
A startled cry, and with arms upthrown,
My Willie staggered back.

A gory spot, in his yellow hair.
The red drops fell like rain,
His dry lips murmured a parting prayer;
His eyes were wild with pain.

Then Jeanie, who shall comfort me,
How shall I smile again?
For they have murdered him, Jeanie dear,
Willie is with the slain. JUN E.

PRETTY PRAIRIE, Jan. 20, 1862.

THE FARMER.

How to Keep Eggs a Year.

It has been an interesting question, and one that has been argued and experimented on from the earliest history of the world to the present day, to-wit: The best cheapest and safest mode of putting up eggs to keep good the greatest length of time.

Nearly every farmer has experimented on it more or less, and the longest I have ever heard of eggs being kept was six months I believe.

But I think I have struck a plan that will settle the question for all practicle purposes. The discovery was in this wise Over a year ago, I had some hens laying in a hollow gum, filled, or nearly full, of unleached ashes; the gum was upset by accident, and I paid no further attention to it, untill I needed some ashes this spring in making mortar. In taking the ashes off the ground at the end of the gum, I dug out four eggs that had been laid there one year ago, they were perfectly sound and good. We used one immediately after finding them, and kept the other four and then used them, and found that they were as good as if they had not been laid a week. There is no doubt that these eggs were laid in the unleached ashes, previous to the gum being upset, over one year ago, the upsetting covered them with ashes, which were leached ashes, previous to the gum being upset, covered them with ashes, which were leached in course of time by the weather.

A. C. PHELPS.

A Perfect Rat Driver.

We see it is stated, and give it for what it is worth, that chloride of lime has frequently proved a sure thing to drive rats away from any place infested by them.—

An ounce of it, scattered in the place where they come to feed, or wrapped in a bit of muslin and put up in their holes, where it acquires dampness, produces a gas that is not offensive to man, but it is to the rats, If chloride of lime is moistened with muriatic acid, and placed in a drain vault or celler, and closed from the air a little while, the rats will leave, because it is death to remain. This also is a good disinfectant, and will for time cure the effluvia of a dead rat. One application of dry chloride of lime has driven them away for a year, when a renewal of it has started them again.

If this shall be found to be a remedy, only an ounce in three times, it is valuable especially as the chloride of lime is valuable, as the chloride of lime is both cheap and obtainable at any drug store.

The Foot of A Horse

The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom—and very well But have you ever examined your horses hoofs? It is hardly less curious in its way.

Its parts are somewhat complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not, as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of insensible bone fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of series of thin layers, or leaves, of horn, about five hundred in number, nicely fitted to each other, and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers belonging to what is called the "coffin bone and fitted into this. These are elastic.

Take a quire of paper and insert the leaves one by one in it those of anoter duire and you will get some idea of the arrangement of the several layers. Now the weight of the horse rests on many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet —about 4000; and all this is contrived not only for the easy conveyance of the horse's own body, but for whatever burdens may be laid on him.—*Stock Journal.*

Pruning Evergreens.

A gardener in an English journal, refering to pruning evergreens, whether hedges or otherwise, gives the following advice.

No doubt but what the advice is good, in as much as evergreens generally follow it "on our own hook," and any one adopting a different plan would be looked upon as ninnyhammer.

There is a natural law about cutting in the boughs of all kinds of evergreens which can never be departed from in a single instance without doing more or less harm in the long run. It is this: That the lowest boughs all around the bottom of the tree or bush be left longer than those above them, if only the fraction of an inch, and the rule holds good from the bottom boughs to the topmost ones, even of a Wellingtonia. The reason for the rule is this: If the boughs or branches in any part of the tree or bush are allowed to get longer than those below them, the longest will throw off the drops when it rains and shade those from the sun; and when the sun and rain is kept from an evergreen bough it soon languishes and dies by inches. This is the only reason why laurels and fir trees, and all the rest of them, get naked below. People allow the top branches to spread over the bottom ones.

Now, any one who understands that law, and acts on it, can never go wrong in managing hedge or tree.

VARIETY.

Christian Economy.

When Christ had miraculously fed five thousand with five loaves, he said to his disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain, so that nothing be lost." How strange this command, after such a display of power! They were to fill their baskets with broken bits of bread, though he whom they followed could make food enough for thousands by the touch of the mere volition of his creative energy. The lesson is manifest. Economy is a Christian duty. We are not to expect miracles while we can succeed by a faithful use of means; we are to save even the fragments because God has made them.

This lesson is greatly needed in our day. Such an abundance of the good things of this life has been given us, that we are tempted to extravagance. We do not save the fragments; and hence we have nothing, or but little to give to the cause of Christ, when what we call "hard times" come. Even now what the Christians of this land waste would sustain all our missionary enterprises! We make this assertion deliberately, and believe that a little reflection will convince every reader of its truth.

Economy is not niggardly and mean. It is consistent with the highest liberality. All depends upon the motive for which we save. If we gather up the fragments to hoard them until they moulder on our hands, then we are misers—that is, mean and miserable. But if we gather them up to give to the poor, or to live on, that we may have means to aid in advancing Christ's cause, then our economy is as noble as was the conduct of those disciples who filled their baskets with bread in obedience to the command and beneath the eye of the Lord of life and glory.

God is rebuking the extravagance of this generation. He is saying to us, learn to economize for my sake. Let us see what we can save for the poor, and for objects of Christian benevolence, and we shall be blessed in our own souls, and be a blessing to others.

Life and Existence.

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade, this is not life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctics still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart; the tears that freshen the dry waste within; the music that brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near; the doubt which makes us meditate; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardships which force us to struggle; the anxiety that ends in trust; are the true nourishment of our natural being.—*Rev. James Martineau.*

☞ What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The Fin-is.

☞ Why are teeth like verbs? They are regular, irregular and defective.

☞ Was Eve high or low church? Adam thought her Eve angelical.

☞ What fish is most valuad by a happy wife? Her-ring.

☞ What part of a fish weighs most? The scales.

☞ When was Napoleon mast shabbily dressed? When he was out at Elba (elbow.)

☞ Over a million dollars' worth of sorghum syrup and sugar was manufactured in the State of Iowa, last year.

☞ A promising young man may do very well, perhaps—a paying one much better.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption —is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

Constable.

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS. THE subscriber respectfully offers himself to the qualified electors of the borough of Hollidaysburg, for the office of Constable, at the ensuing election, and if elected, pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity. GEORGE W. RUSS.
February 14, 1862—2t.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of John Skyles, Esq., administrator of the estate of Christina Smith, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of February inst, at which time and place all persons interested are required to attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 7, 1862:3t.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nurvous Debility, Loss of Memory, premature Decay, &c., &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Eqs., Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

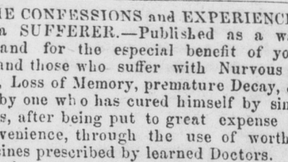
H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.
School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,
will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

SEIGEL SALOON.
JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully inv'ted to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.
Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

AMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61-6m

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co. Penna.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S
Patent Hemmer and Shield,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it witnin reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.
Address, A. H. DOWNER,
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.
[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jan. 24, 1862:tf. Principal

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELATHEAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.
January 24, 1862—2m.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

COAL.
JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.
J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.

The Daily will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.

The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1.00 per year.

Address, GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penna'.

Illustrated
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.
SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our posession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:

To mail subscribers: Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each years subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

NEW STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cock. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING.
120 Nassau St., New York.
Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS

FOR the above sum in cash I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAIER PRESSES, that can be driven with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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